

## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1775.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

Copy of a letter from his excellency general Schuyler, to a gentleman at Albany.

SIR,

**Y**OU will please to communicate to the committee of the city and county of Albany, the farther success of our arms. Gen. Montgomery possessed himself of Montreal on the 13th instant. Col. Arnold is arrived at Quebec, so that in all probability the entire possession of Canada, as formerly limited, will be in our possession soon, if not already; events which I hope will have a tendency to bring the ministry of our sovereign to reasonable terms.

That Heaven may again, and speedily, re-unite us in every bond of affection and interest; that the British empire may become the envy and admiration of the universe, and flourish until the Omnipotent Master thereof shall be pleased to put his fiat on all earthly empires, is the sincere wish of your &c.

Dec. 6. Yesterday we were favoured with the following intelligence from several gentlemen who left Albany last Friday: That, as they were coming away, a serjeant-major belonging to gen. Wooster, just arrived from Montreal, informed them that, just before he left it, an express arrived from Quebec, which brought the agreeable news of its having surrendered to col. Arnold; and a party was detached to cut off Carleton's retreat with a number of gondolas, and that the express heard the firing, but what was the success of the attempt is not known.

NEW-JERSEY.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain-general governor, and commander in chief, in and over the province of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor, and vice-admiral in the same, &c.

The humble Address of his Majesty's council for the said Province.

May it please your Excellency.

**W**HE have leave to express the satisfaction we feel in the opportunity you have given us of meeting your Excellency in general assembly, at this time, for the dispatch of such business as the exigencies of the province require; and thank you for that freedom with which you communicate to us, from time to time, such parts of the letters you receive from his Majesty's ministers, as may be of consequence to the welfare of this province.

It is with the greatest pleasure we assure your Excellency, that we know of no reason to doubt but that the confidence you are pleased to say you have in the affection and regard of the good people of this colony is well founded. We are sorry, however, to observe, that, notwithstanding this confidence and trust, your Excellency expresses some degree of apprehension as to the safety of your own person and the persons of the other officers of the crown. We can, with truth declare, that we are totally ignorant as to any circumstances, in this province, that may give rise to such an apprehension, and are happy in believing that it must be without any real foundation.

You are pleased to call on us for an explicit declaration of our sentiments respecting those aims at an independency on Great-Britain, which, you say, are at this time openly avowed by some men of present consequence: In answer to which, we make no hesitation to assure your Excellency, that we have the utmost abhorrence of any design whatever to subvert that happy constitution of government, under which, not only this, but every other colony in America, hath long enjoyed the blessings of security and prosperity; and that we will, by every means in our power, exert ourselves in the defence of it, and in defence of your Excellency and the other officers of the crown acting under the influence, and by virtue of that inestimable constitution.

We flatter ourselves that your Excellency will not doubt but that we shall be ready, on all occasions, to join you in the promotion of peace, order, and good government; and eagerly improve every opportunity that may tend to the restoring this province to its former state of happiness and tranquillity.

By order of the house,

JOHN STEVENS, Speaker.

Council-chamber,

Nov. 25, 1775.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Gentlemen,

**I** AM greatly obliged to you for the sentiments of regard expressed in this address, and heartily thank you for the assurances you give me of your readiness to exert yourselves in the defence of our happy constitution, and of the officers of the crown in this province.

At the same time it gives me concern that I cannot agree with you in opinion, that there are not any circumstances in this province, which may justify some degree of apprehension as to the safety of myself and the other officers of government. It is true I have not actually seen the associations signed, nor the orders and resolutions of congresses or committees issued, yet I cannot on that account, without being guilty of a subterfuge, which gentlemen of your candour must disapprove, pretend a total ignorance either of their contents or of their effects, both in this and the neighbouring colonies. From what has already happened, the officers of the crown will be naturally led to form a judgment of what may happen. Such of them, therefore, as have conscientiously done their duty here, must of course have some reason to expect the same fate with those who have done

their duty elsewhere. It must be allowed, however, that those who from timidity, or other motives, have been induced to pursue a different conduct, may have present safety, but then, as it must be at the expence of their honour, it is not likely that there will be found many of them who will chuse to pay for a price for such a consideration, nor is it probable, if they should, that they would meet with your approbation.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain-general governor, and commander in chief in and over his Majesty's colony of Nova-Caelarea or New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor, and vice-admiral of the same, &c.

The humble address of the representatives of the said colony, in general assembly convened.

May it please your Excellency,

**W**E his Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the representatives of the colony of New Jersey, in general assembly convened, have considered your Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session.

We sincerely lament the unhappy situation of public affairs; and we regret, that we have presented a dutiful petition to his Majesty, yet we have little prospect of his favourable interposition for the removal of those grievances under which we suffer in common with his other American subjects.

There is nothing we desire with greater anxiety than a reconciliation with our parent state on constitutional principles; but if the resolution of the house of commons of the 10th of February could, without departing from the duty we owe to our constituents, have been accepted, or made the basis of a negotiation, which would probably have led to any plan of accommodation, we have been, and still are greatly mistaken.

We are surprised to hear that any persons could have advised your Excellency to have sought an asylum on board one of his Majesty's ships. We cannot imagine that your Excellency could have any just reason to fear any insult or improper treatment from the people of the colony; and if your retreat would necessarily be attributed to either the effect or well-grounded apprehensions of violence, and be productive of mischiefs to the inhabitants, however such advisers may deserve to be esteemed your best friends, we cannot suppose them to be really so to the colony.

Your Excellency's safety, or that of any of the officers of government, we apprehend to be in no danger. We place our own safety in that protection which the laws of our country and the executive powers of the government afford to all the king's subjects. It is the only asylum which we have to fly to; and we make no doubt but that it will be, as it hitherto hath been, found fully equal to the purpose both of securing your Excellency and others. And we hope to find that the officers of government will conduct themselves so prudently as not to invite any ill-usage; and that they will not make any supposed insurrection or disorder of the times a pretence to leave the province, and thereby endeavour to subject the inhabitants to any calamities.

We know of no sentiments of independency that are by men of any consequence openly avowed; nor do we approve of any essays tending to encourage such a measure. We have already expressed our detestation of such opinions, and we have so frequently and fully declared our sentiments on this subject, and in particular in our petition to the king at the last session of assembly, that we should have thought ourselves, at present we really deserve to be, exempt from all suspicion of this nature. We have already resolved to support his Majesty's government, and look upon it to be our duty to use our influence to promote peace, order, and good government.

By order of the house,

CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker.

House of assembly, Nov. 29, 1775.

To which the governor was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

**I** RETURN you my thanks for your resolution to support his Majesty's government, and cannot but approve your determination to promote peace and good order.

I shall avoid, for the reasons I gave you in my speech, any remarks on your sentiments respecting the present unhappy situation of public affairs, and shall transmit to his Majesty your opinion of the resolution of the house of commons. I have much, however, I would only observe, that if you really thought, or still think, that the making that resolution the basis of a negotiation would not have led to some plan of accommodation, on terms that Americans have heretofore solemnly and repeatedly declared would give them full content, then you have been, and still are, greatly mistaken.

Your surprise that any persons could advise me to seek an asylum, when so many governors and crown-officers have been before compelled to do the like, is as extraordinary as your supposition that those persons must therefore be no friends to the colony.

It gives me pleasure, however, to find, that you make no doubt but that the laws of our country and the executive powers of the government, will afford safety and prove an asylum to ALL the King's subjects. On the strength of this assurance, his Majesty's officers, who have now the misfortune of being confined in Trenton by some supposed unlawful authority, cannot hesitate to apply for that legal remedy an Habeas Corpus, nor can any of his Majesty's justices of the supreme court have the least scruple to grant it; nor ought any one to doubt "but that it will, as you say, be found fully equal to the purpose."

Your hope that the officers of government will conduct

themselves prudently, will, I trust, be greatly gratified, at least by some of them, if a manly conscientious discharge of their duty to their king and country, as far as may be in their power, is consistent with your ideas of prudence. As they have not even made the real disorders of the times a pretence for leaving the province, it seems rather unkind to intimate any suspicion that they would do it on a "supposed disorder of the times." Equally unjustifiable is it to insinuate, that any of them would be so absurd as to invite ill-usage, or to wish as to "endeavour to subject the inhabitants to any calamities." But such suspicions and such language must, I suppose, be attributed to the passion of the times.

In speaking of the sentiments of independency openly avowed by some men of present consequence, I had not the most distant thought, that you would consider them as at all meant for, or applicable to your house. If any faith is to be put (as you say) in your frequent and full declarations of your sentiments on this subject, you certainly deserve to be exempt from all suspicions of that nature. I even intimated in my speech that you must entertain "an abhorrence of such design." Your present disapprobation of the essays tending to encourage that measure gives me great satisfaction, and I sincerely wish that both you and I may ere long have the happiness to see those, who either openly or privately avow sentiments of independency, men of no consequence.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the COUNCIL.

May it please your excellency,

**W**HEN we consider the uninterrupted harmony which for many years hath subsisted between the governor and council of this province—When we reflect upon the repeated assurances we have received of your approbation of, and confidence in our unwearied endeavours zealously to discharge the duties of our station—And as we flatter ourselves the constant tenor of our conduct towards your excellency has ever manifested the most respectful regard to your person and station,—it is with no small degree of pain and regret we find ourselves constrained to lay before your excellency some observations on the reply you were pleased to make to the council's address, in answer to your speech at the opening of the present session of assembly: More especially at this unhappy period, when even the appearance of disunion between the several branches of the legislature ought carefully to be avoided. Your reply, Sir, though rather darkly penned, contains, we apprehend, some reflections and innuendoes which our consciences tell us we do not deserve, and which we cannot therefore, with honour, or due regard to our station, pass unnoticed.

Your excellency was pleased, in your speech, to ask us, whether we could answer for your personal safety? We replied, in our address,—in such plain and open language as we thought could not have been misunderstood—could not have admitted any doubt or cavil, nor the most distant hint of subterfuge,—that you, and the other officers of the crown, are, in our apprehension, perfectly safe in this province. From persons who have too much at stake not to dread the consequences of a total subversion of government, order, and authority, who, while they lament the public disorders of the present times, are anxiously desirous to lessen their effects on the inhabitants of this province, such a declaration might, we think, have been received with joy and gladness by your excellency, rather than with insinuations of your doubts and apprehensions, drawn from the language of associations, the orders and resolutions of congresses and committees, or from the effects of either of them, in this and the neighbouring colonies. We trusted that you would have congratulated us on the degree of serenity still existing in this province, rather than damp our hopes by foreboding what may happen here from what has happened elsewhere; or by throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province, in supposing that such officers of the crown, who have or shall conscientiously discharge their duty, need be under any doubts of the protection support, and applause of the people.

It is not necessary or proper for us to extend our views to other colonies; in order to form our sentiments or opinions of the conduct and behaviour of officers of the crown. With respect to crown officers in general in this province, we cannot but think it an ungenerous insinuation that there are any who have departed from the line of their duty; from the impulse of timidity, or other motives, in view to present safety. Such aspersions, permit us to say, ought not to be thrown out, but on the surest ground that such characters really exist amongst us.

If the return for the affection and regard, which your excellency acknowledges you have experienced from all ranks of people in this province, is to be general calumny and detraction, it is not likely there will be found many who will chuse to pay "such a price for such a consideration."

We promised ourselves that the experience you have long had of our zeal in the cause of public justice, the honour of government, and support of the constitution, might have induced more confidence in our assertions than the language of your reply seems to convey. However, Sir, if ever we have again the honour of a reply from you to an address, we trust that whilst the council of New-Jersey preserve a conduct which certainly does not openly alledge, though they should happen to differ in opinion with your excellency as to the real circumstances of the province, they will escape every insinuation of subterfuge or insincerity; which, however applicable to secret foes, must be heard with disdain by the known friends and real well-wishers to this country.

Council-chamber, Burlington, Dec. 4, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

THE uninterrupted harmony which has subsisted between me and the council, has been one of the most satisfactory events of my administration. It has been my constant inclination and endeavour to preserve it by every means consistent with my duty. My conduct to you as a body, and as individuals, has ever been such as to manifest a disposition to oblige you as far as was in my power. If this has been hitherto the case (which I believe none of you will deny) it is not probable that I should, at this unhappy period, wantonly and without cause, do any thing that might endanger that harmony, or occasion "even the appearance of disunion." Why you should, therefore, of a sudden, apprehend that I meant, in my reply to your address, to cast any reflections on your conduct, I cannot conceive. If my expressions are, as you say, *darkly* penned, that circumstance might have afforded you a just pretence for asking an explanation, but surely not for an unhesitating application to yourselves of any matter "which your consciences tell you that you do not deserve."

Your address was perfectly satisfactory to me, except that part in which you gave your opinion respecting the personal safety of the officers of this government. I should have been very happy if I could have joined you in that opinion; and should not then have failed congratulating you on so joyful an occasion. It did not appear to me that it was warranted by the circumstances really existing in the province, and it evidently carried with it an implication that the degree of apprehension mentioned in my speech was ill-founded. As nothing was farther from my intentions than the exciting of false alarms, I did not chuse to lie even under the suspicion. On that account I thought it necessary to particularize some of the reasons which induced me to differ in sentiments with you on that point. Whether you or I have the best grounds for our opinions others will judge. I expressed not the least doubt of your thinking the opinion you have just and right, but I thought it proper at the same time to assure you, that I could not agree with you in that opinion, "without being guilty of a subterfuge, which gentlemen of your candour must disapprove." Why you should from these words suppose, that I meant a distant hint, that you had been guilty of such a subterfuge, I cannot imagine; especially as your "consciencess tell you that you do not deserve it." Nor can I conceive that you have the least pretence for taxing me with "throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province." Whatever I may think applicable to *some individuals* on the present occasion, I have said nothing which can, without manifest perversion of my words, be applied to the people at large. My real opinion of them, and my confidence in their affection and regard, are too fully and clearly expressed in my speech, and my conduct has been conformable thereto, not to defeat any purpose that may be intended by such an unworthy suggestion.

Though I think as favourable of the crown-officers in general in this province as you can do, yet I am not able to comprehend that it must therefore be an "ungenerous insinuation" to intimate that *some* of them have been induced, by timidity or other motives, to "depart from the line of their duty." That *some* have actually departed from the line of their duty, from some motives or other, is a matter too publicly known to justify any attempt at concealment, particularly as you have at this session advised me to suspend one of the most considerable of them from his office on that account only.—

I entirely agree with you that "*aspersions* ought not to be thrown out but on the *surest grounds*." Why then have you, without any foundation whatever, thrown out that a "general calumny and detraction" on "*all ranks of people* in this province" is to be *imputed* in my reply? Is it because I there told you, that it is not *likely* that there will be found many of them who will chuse to pay such a price (as their honour) for such a consideration "as their safety"? Or is it because I said that it was not "*probable* (if they should) that they would meet with your approbation"? Or is it merely to give you some pretence for introducing an, otherwise, inapplicable quotation.

Far be it from me (however we may differ in sentiments on particular points) to pretend any doubt of your zeal in the cause of "public justice, the honour of government, and support of the constitution." I have never given the least intimation of the kind; but, on the contrary, I have had frequent occasion, and never omitted any opportunity of signifying my approbation of your conduct. Even the reply, at which you have so caustically taken offence, contains "*my hearty thanks* for the assurances you gave me of your readiness to exert yourselves in the defence of the constitution," &c. But if you expect an implicit "*confidence* in your assertions," even when they may happen to appear to me evidently not well founded, you expect more than is possible for you to obtain. I ever wish you to give me your sentiments fully and freely on all occasions. They will always have weight with me, if not too repugnant to my judgment. But if, from my own knowledge of things, I entertain a different opinion, I shall not hesitate to tell you so, nor to give you my reasons, even though I should be previously certain that my expressions would be again tortured for reflections and insinuations never intended.

Were it proper for me to mention here the steps I took, in a private way, to prevent all cause of dissatisfaction on account of the exceptionable part of your address, before it was presented in form, no one could be at the least loss to determine which of us have given the stronger proofs of a sincere disposition to avoid "even the appearance of disunion." But of this circumstance, though well known to some of your members, you, as a body, may, perhaps, with a specious propriety, declare yourselves totally ignorant."

W. FRANKLIN.

## PHILADELPHIA.

By authentic advices from Cambridge we learn, that on Wednesday night, the sad ult. the continental troops at that place, broke ground on Cobble-hill, (the nearest eminence, and about half a mile from Bunker's-hill) that to the surprise of every one, not a single shot has been fired either from Bunker's-hill, the shipping, or floating battery. That our troops have been at work

there ever since, and were well covered when the account came away.

That two half-moon batteries are erected for occasional use, between Litchmore's-point and Cambridge-river, and another work at the cauleway going to Litchmore's-point, commanding that pass, and two other works between Sewall's-point and Roxbury, to be occasionally man'd, if the ministerialists should come out when the bay is froze.

That, by order of general Howe, 500 of the poor inhabitants of Boston had been landed at Shurley's point, (about 20 miles by land from Cambridge)—that they are destitute of every necessary of life—as soon as notice was received of this event, a committee from the general court was appointed to take care of them, but notwithstanding the utmost expedition which could be made by the general and the gentlemen of the court, three of them perished on the beach, and the rest were in a most deplorable condition. General Washington, with his usual humanity, ordered provisions to them immediately, and until they could be removed, but the apprehensions of the small-pox, which prevails in Boston, make their relief infinitely difficult.

That an ordnance store ship for Boston is missing, her convoy having been arrived two weeks—a circumstance which has much alarmed the ministerialists at Boston.

## IN CONGRESS, December 7.

WE the delegates of the thirteen united colonies in North America, having taken into our most serious consideration a proclamation issued from the court of St. James's, on the 23d day of August last. The name of majesty is used to give it a sanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance, to wipe off, in the name of the people of these united colonies, the aspersions, which it is calculated to throw upon our cause; and to prevent, as far as possible, the undesired punishments, which it is designed to prepare for our friends.

We are accused of "forgetting the allegiance which we owe to the power that has protected and sustained us." Why all this ambiguity and obscurity in what we ought to be so plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to parliament? we never owed—we never owned it. Allegiance to our king? our words have ever avowed it—our conduct has ever been consistent with it. We condemn, and with arms in our hands—a resource which freemen will never part with—we oppose the claim and exercise of unconstitutional powers, to which neither the crown or parliament were ever entitled. By the British constitution, our best inheritance, rights, as well as duties, descend upon us. We cannot violate the latter by defending the former. We should act in diametrical opposition to both, if we permitted the claims of the British parliament to be established, and the measures pursued in consequence of those claims to be carried into execution among us.

Our sagacious ancestors provided moulds against the inundation of tyranny and lawless power on one side, as well as that against faction and licentiousness on the other. On which side has the breach been made? Is it objected against us by the most inveterate and the most uncandid of our enemies that we have opposed any of the just prerogatives of the crown, or any legal exertion of those prerogatives? why, then, are we accused of forgetting our allegiance?—we have performed our duty: we have resisted in those cases, in which to resist is stipulated as expressly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other cases, stipulated on the part of the crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our resistance as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alleged that "we have proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion." In what does this rebellion consist? it is thus described—"arraying ourselves in hostile manner to withstand the execution of the law, and traitorously preparing, ordering and levying war against the king." We know of no laws binding upon us, but such as have been transmitted to us by our ancestors, and such as have been consented to by ourselves, or our representatives elected for that purpose. What laws, stamp with these characters, have we withstood? we have indeed defended them; and we will risk every thing, do every thing, and suffer every thing in their defence. To support our laws, and our liberties established by our laws, we have prepared, ordered, and levied war: but is this traitorously, or against the king? we view him as the constitution represents him. That tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks, which we oppose, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, lose the distinction between the king and his ministers. Happy it would have been for some former princes, had it been always preserved on the part of the crown.

Besides all this we observe, on this part of the proclamation, that "rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown in the law. It might have been expected that a proclamation which, by the British constitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal basis to have rested upon. A correspondence between the inhabitants of Great-Britain and their brethren in America produced, in better times, much satisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion shall one who is unwilling to break off this correspondence, and is, at the same time, anxious not to expose himself to the dreadful consequences threatened in this proclamation, by what criterion shall he regulate his conduct? he is admonished not to carry on correspondence with the persons now in rebellion in the colonies. How shall he ascertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? he consults the law to learn the nature of the supposed crime, the law is silent upon the subject. This, in a country where it is often said and formerly with justice, that the government is by law, and not by men, might render him perfectly easy. But proclamations have been sometimes dangerous engines in the hands of those in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the secretaries of state of all persons "who shall be found carrying on correspondence with the persons in rebellion, in order to bring to condign punishment, the authors, perpetrators, or abettors of such dangerous designs."

Let us suppose, for a moment, that some persons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that those, who carry on correspondence with them, might learn, by some rule, which Britons are bound to know, how to disci-

minate them. Does it follow that all correspondence with them deserves to be punished? it might have been intended to apprise them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correspondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? we know that those who aid and adhere to the king's enemies, and those who correspond with them in order to enable them to carry their designs into effect, are criminal in the eye of the law. But the law goes no farther. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reason and justice and the constitution go farther than the law?

But, perhaps, the principle of reason and justice and the constitution will not prevail; experience suggests to us the doubt: if they should not, we must resort to arguments drawn from a very different source. We, therefore, in the name of the people of these united colonies, and by authority, according to the purest maxims of representation derived from them, declare, that whatever punishment shall be inflicted upon any persons in the power of our enemies for favouring, aiding, or abetting the cause of American liberty, shall be retaliated in the same kind and the same degree upon those in our power, who have favoured, aided, or abetted, or shall favour, aid or abet the system of ministerial oppression. The essential difference between our cause and that of our enemies, might justify a severer punishment: the law of retaliation will unquestionably warrant one equally severe.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occasion or multiply punishments: our sole views to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controversy, in which Britons fight against Britons and the descendants of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war suffice. We hope additions will not, from wantonness, be made to them on one side: we shall regret the necessity, if laid under the necessity, of making them on the other.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

## WILLIAMSBURG, December 1.

Since Lord Dunmore's proclamation made its appearance here, it is said he has recruited his army, in the counties of Princess Anne and Norfolk, to the amount of about 2000 men, including his black regiment, which is thought to be a considerable part, with this inscription on their breasts:—"Liberty to Slaves." However, as the rivers will henceforth be strictly watched, and every possible precaution taken, it is hoped others will be effectually prevented from joining those his lordship has already collected.

The army that went down last week, under command of col. Woodford, to obstruct Dunmore's progress of invading men in the lower counties, fell in with a party of twelve or thirteen of Dunmore's friends, and made them all prisoner. Lieut. col. Scott, with the advanced guard, upon his arrival at the Great Bridge, found the enemy intrenched there, and it is said a smart firing began by some of the riflemen, which was returned, and continued a considerable time on both sides, but to what effect we know not. It is also said, that Thursday last was fixed upon by our troops to begin a general attack; they were healthy, in good spirits, and had great prospect of success.

Some accounts from Norfolk are, that Dunmore's party has demolished several houses back of the town, and fortified themselves; also, that col. Hutchings, and some other gentlemen, their prisoners, had been removed to the ships on account of the gaol having been set on fire.

A copy of the Oath extorted from the people of Norfolk and Princess Anne by Lord Dunmore.

"We the inhabitants of ———, being fully sensible of the errors and guilt into which this colony hath been misled, under colour of seeking redress of grievances, and that a set of factious men, styling themselves committees, conventions, and congresses, have violently, and under various pretences, usurped the legislative and executive powers of government, and are thereby endeavouring to overturn our most happy constitution, and have incurred the guilt of actual rebellion against our most gracious sovereign: We have therefore taken an oath abjuring their authority, and solemnly promising, in the presence of Almighty God, to bear faith and true allegiance to his sacred Majesty George the third; and that we will, to the utmost of our power and ability, support, maintain, and defend his crown and dignity, against all traitorous attempts and conspiracies whatever. And whereas armed bodies of men are collected, in various parts of this colony, without any legal authority, we with them to be informed, that however unwilling we should be to shed the blood of our countrymen, we must, in discharge of our duty to God and the king, and in support of the constitution and laws of our country, oppose their marching into this county, where their coming can answer no good end, but, on the contrary, must expose us to the ravages and horrors of a civil war, and, for that purpose, we are determined to take advantage of our happy situation, and will defend the passes into our county, and neighbourhood, to the last drop of our blood."

Last Wednesday night some of Dunmore's banditti, mostly negroes, came ashore, and went to the house of Mr. Benjamin Wells, at Mulberry-island; after threatening and abusing him in a most infamous manner, they robbed him of all his most valuable effects, and carried off two negro women.

Nine negroes, (two of them women) who had been endeavouring to get to Norfolk in an open boat, and some ashore on Point Comfort, were fired upon by persons in pursuit, taken and brought here on Thursday; two of the fellows are wounded, and it is expected the rest will soon be made examples of.

At a meeting of the committee of Elizabeth city and town of Hampton, October 9, 1775, present, William Roseow, Wilson Curle, Henry King, John Tabby, Worlich Westwood, William Armistead, Cary Selden, Jacob Wray, John Cary, and Miles King. Mr. Joseph Selden being summoned to appear before this committee to give an account of the business which had lately induced him to wait on Lord Dunmore several times on board the ship William, appeared, and informed this committee, that he was sent the first time by his father to pay about twenty pounds due his lordship from the clerk of this county since October last; and that, at another time he went on board to pray his lordship would discharge him from the custody of capt. Squire, who

had seized him on his passage to Norfolk, with others, when going on his own private business; upon which information this committee, being satisfied with the young gentleman, ordered him to be discharged.

ROBERT BRIGHT, clerk.

## ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

IN PROVINCIAL CONVENTION, December 11, 1775.

**RESOLVED**, That the parliamentary post be not permitted or suffered to travel in or pass through this province with any mail, packages, or letters; and the several committees of observation are requested and directed to see this resolution strictly observed and executed.

**Resolved**, That no boat or other vessel belonging to this province, go out of this province without a license in writing from this convention, the council of safety hereafter to be appointed, or from some committee of observation, in which the particular place such boat or vessel shall be designed to go to, shall be expressed in all licenses granted by the committees of observation. And if any such boat or vessel shall be navigated beyond the limits of this province without such license, or if, after having obtained such license, the skipper thereof shall, without absolute and inevitable necessity, go to, or touch at any place out of this province other than that mentioned in such license, or shall carry any person or letter, of which he shall not give previous notice to such committee, or shall bring back any person or letter, of which he shall not give notice to some committee of observation, as soon as may be after his return, such skipper and all other persons accessory to such misbehaviour, may be punished by imprisonment; but it is understood that this resolution is not to prohibit the crossing Patowmack, although the boats or vessels employed or used therefor should go up the creek or arms of Patowmack river, making into Virginia, or to prohibit the passing and repassing at the ferry on Pocomoke river.

Signed by order,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

The general assembly of this province is further prorogued to Monday the 18th instant.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, of December 9, to a gentleman in this city.

"This morning we received intelligence, that one of our privateers has brought into Beverly, a store ship bound for Quebec, in which we have taken 30 tons of powder, made up in cartridges; 3500 stand of arms; 3 brass 24 pounders; 2 ditto 18 pounders; 1 1/2 inch mortar; some smaller mortars, &c. the whole estimated at 30,000 sterling."

**THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY** desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are desirous to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to, and speedily answered.

## THE MARYLAND ALMANACK AND EPHEMERIS For the Year of our Lord 1776.

George-town, Patowmack river, Dec. 13, 1775. Richard Phelps is living, who came over from London, with Leonard Brooke, about the year 1764, and lived as a schoolmaster with Dr. Leonard Holaday, Patowmack; application to Mr. Leonard Holaday, Patowmack, will hear of something to his advantage.

WILL DEAKINS, jun.

Anne Arundel county, Dec. 9, 1775. On Tuesday the 19th of this month, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, or London bills of exchange;

**JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S** dwelling plantation, containing about three hundred acres of good land, lying on the head of South-river, adjoining the water, with a good dwelling-house; and all other houses convenient for cropping; the land is well wooded and watered, and as for the soil very good. Likewise sundry valuable negroes, stock of every kind, and household furniture. The sale to be at the dwelling-house of Joseph Williams, son of Benjamin; at the head of South-river, in Anne Arundel county.

THOMAS KING, trustee for Joseph Williams.

December 5, 1775.

To be rented for either cash or tobacco, as may be agreed on, and entered upon the 1st of January next.

**THAT** valuable plantation whereon Mr. George Wheeler now lives, lying in Calvert county, on Battle creek; the soil is well known to be some of the best in the country, most convenient for both fish and oysters, and has a large apple-orchard upon it; there is ground enough to work ten or a dozen hands on, and have a shift. I will either rent the whole to one person, or to two or three, as may best suit. Any person inclinable to rent, may know the terms, by applying to

MICHAEL TANEY.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of John Steele, on Friday 2nd instant.

**TWO** likely negro boys, and sundry household furniture, for ready cash only. All persons indebted to the estate of John Parry, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all persons having any just claims against the said estate, are desired to make them known to

JOHN STEELE, admr.

Dorchester county, December 2, 1775.

## COMMITTED AS A RUNAWAY.

**A** NEGRO lad by the name of Jack, appears to be about 18 or 20 years of age, has a swelling or lump on the right side of his neck or throat, talks very hoarse, and says he came from London, to this province, with one Capt. Lawrence.

ROBERTSON STEVENS, sheriff.

## Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 5, 1775.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the same day at six—and on every Monday a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Tuesday with the Northward mail.

The constitutional office having been instituted by the congress, for the security and ready conveyance of letters, and all kind of intelligence through this continent; and as the same has been attended with a great expense, it is not doubted that all well-wishers to the present laudable opposition in America, will promote the same, by sending and procuring to be sent; all letters, packages, &c. to the constitutional post-office.

WILLIAM WHELCROFT, Post-master.

## TO BE SOLD.

**A** TRACT of land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent-river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper-Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, and as many as 10—a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

THOMAS SIM LEE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 13th of December, at the house of Mr. John Ball, in Annapolis, (for sterling money).

**A** VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Severn-river, in Anne Arundel county, containing by estimate 400 acres more or less, with some improvements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good security, and paying lawful interest thereon.

THOMAS MARWOOD, jun.

JOHN BULLEN.

To be sold to the subscribers, on Saturday the 6th day of January next, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr.

**PART** of a tract of land called Jarvis, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of Ebenezer Edmonston Orme, deceased, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 12th day of December, 1775.

**SUNDRY** negroes and white servants, a waggon, sundry hoes, and household furniture of all sorts, by

THO. SNOWDEN, administrator.

**STRAYED** or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a fetter. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

OVERTON CARR.

**THE** several creditors of Joseph Hobberd, Andrew Hews, John Kidwell, Richard Flowerdew, George Stevens, Caleb Sparks, jun., John Parker, and Douglas M. Clain, insolvent debtors, released from Queen-Anne's county jail, are desired to meet at Queen's town in the county aforesaid, on Monday the 1st day of January next, to consult on certain lists of debts and bonds, delivered into my hands, for the use of the said creditors.

PHILIP DOWNES, sheriff.

November 28, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds worth of goods, for cash and charges.

**IT** is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready-made coarse shoes and leather for sale for ready money only.

To be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for current money, or good London bills of exchange, on Monday the 18th day of December next, on the premises,

**ALL** that tract or parcel of land, called Cheney's purchase, lying in Anne Arundel county, containing one hundred acres, together with the improvements thereon, late the property of Benjamin Welch, deceased. Also to be sold on Wednesday the 20th of December next, in the same manner, on the premises; part of a tract of land called Welch's Discovery, lying in Prince George's county, near Snowden's works, containing by estimation, one hundred and sixty acres with the improvements thereon, late the property of Benjamin Welch. These lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of Benjamin Welch, in pursuance of the will of Thomas Rutland, by

LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.

April 10, 1775.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 28th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

**FRANCIS MANIS**, about thirty years of age, a very stout well-made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair, had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black overlaisting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

**JOHN DELANY**, about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair, had on and took with him, a green jacket made tailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarlock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Annapolis, November 14, 1775.

## TO BE SOLD.

By THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Company. At their Store on the Head of the Dock; an Assortment of dry Goods,

## CONSISTING OF

**SUPERFINE** middling, Scarlet cloth cloaks, Sand coarse broad cloth, Fashionable silk cloaks, Mill'd drabs for great hats and bonnets, coats, Pink, blue and white fat-tin pelongs, Devonshire twill'd kerseys, Black and white fannies, Fine and coarse napt friezes, Black amazons, Bath coating and coarse, Ell black and white duffels, Flowered and tabin'd ditto, Striped, Unseys, Striped and plain lute-frings, Fine rattinets and shalloons, Ell English Perrians, Durans and calimancoes, Silver table and tea-spoons, Manchester velvets and Silver shoe and knee-buckles, Corderoys, thicksets, fur-tians, Plated pint and pint mugs, Silk and worsted breeches, Harry 8th best cards, patterns, Cotton candle wick, A good assortment of mens, Mens best shoes and boots, womens, and boys worsted, Seine twine and jack lines, el hose, Scotch and pearl barley, Mens and boys coarse yarn, Split peas in kegs, hose, Dutch ovens, iron pots, A large assortment of mens, Frying pans, spades and white and colour'd silk shovels, hoes, Best Florence oil, by the case or bottle, hose, A few sets blue and white, Mens and womens silk, red, and black and enamel'd china, gloves and mitts, An assortment of queen's and glass ware, Yard wide Irish linsens, A few casks of glass, delf, from 25 to 45 cost, and white stone ware, to be sold by the cask—many other articles too tedious to mention, A few pieces of cotton and calico bed furniture, A few pieces of cotton chintzes, Marfeilles quilting, Quilted silk petticoats, flays,

## WET GOODS AS USUAL, VIZ.

Old Maderia wine by gr. dia and continent rum, cask or gallon, Melasses, Red and white Lisbon wine, Double and single refined in quarter casks, loaf-sugar, Sweet mountain and com-Muscovado sugar, &c. &c. mon wine by the gallon, which they will sell low, Best cane spirits, West India and for cash only.

All persons indebted to Thos. C. Williams and Co. are desired to call and settle their accounts—those that are able, it is expected will settle by paying their balance, and not take advantage of the times, by keeping us out of our money—those that are really not able to pay, are desired to call and settle their accounts, by giving bond and security, agreeable to the resolves of the convention—all that do not comply with this request in a reasonable time, may depend on being dealt with agreeable to law, and the resolves of the convention in such cases provided.

## FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

**WENT** away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 45 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a fore heel which occasions him to limp at times, has his teeth much when he talks, and has the New-England dialect, by trade a Sawyer, though pretending to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two of nabrig of Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of of nabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey farnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swankin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to General Gage, who he understood would protect all that came to him. Whoever ever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM ALLIN.

Annapolis, November 16, 1775.

Our partnership being expired, all persons indebted to us, are requested to settle as soon as they possibly can—those who have accounts against us, are desired to bring them in immediately.

KENNEDY and WALLACE.

I intend to leave this place soon.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

Queen-Tree, Patuxent, Nov. 4, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber,

**A**n indentured servant man about 29 years of age; he has three years and seven months to serve; he has always served in genteel families in England, in quality of a footman and groom, in which offices he is perfectly capable of discharging every part of his duty, such as hair-dressing, shaving, setting a table, waiting, &c. He is an extraordinary good jockey, not only with respect to the riding part, but also as to the management of horses; he brought in an exceeding good character with him.

Also an indentured servant woman, wife to the above man, of the same age, and has the same time to serve; an exceeding good cook and chambermaid, and has always served good families in England in both those departments. She is a very good pastry-cook, and is extraordinary well versed in that part of a confectioner's business, which relates to pickling and conserving.

JOHN LUCAS.

N. B. They have been married eleven years, it is four years since they have had any children, and have none with them.

July 23, 1775.

## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

**R**AN away last night from the subscriber, living near the Northampton iron-works, Baltimore county, Maryland, a convict servant man, an Englishman, named Thomas Hardy, about 32 years old, high, gray eyes, short gray hair, about 52 years old, limps in his walk; he has a small hole in one of his lips, lost most of his teeth, talks in the north country dialect; had on and took with him, a white country cloth jacket, country tow linen trousers, good English shoes, two osnabrig shirts, old felt hat; he may have other clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so as his master gets him again, shall have 50 shillings if 10 miles from home, 30 shillings if 20 miles, 40 shillings if 30 miles, 50 shillings if 40 miles, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by,

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

**S**TOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar-Island, the main and fore-fall of the said boat. The height of the main-fall is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-fall also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said falls.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

## SIX POUNDS REWARD.

**S**TOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 11 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS.

To be sold on Tuesday the 19th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, near Mount Pleasant, in Anne-Arundel county,

**A**BOUT five acres of land, with valuable improvements thereon; also a white servant man that has three years to serve, is by trade an excellent cabinet-maker, with stock of almost every kind, and a considerable quantity of ready made tables, chairs, desks, &c. and a complete set of cabinet-makers, and joiners tools, and a quantity of black walnut plank; likewise a parcel of valuable slaves, consisting of men, women and children, by

WILLIAM BELT.

ROBERT WHITAKER, } admsr.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Charles Belt, deceased, are desired to bring them in, and those indebted, are requested to make payment.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the free-school of Anne-Arundel county will be vacant after the first day of January, 1776. Any person willing to engage as master, who is qualified agreeably to the act of assembly, is desired to make application to the visitors.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

**R**AN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a batter by trade, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, curled behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-footed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, & may have changed those described.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue-cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good caftor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

Chester-town, Maryland, October 26, 1775.

**W**AS committed to the jail of Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 3d day of this present month, three white servant men, who say they belong to Mr. James Kelsoe, at Patapsco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county. One of them calls his name Timothy Donoland, and says he is from Ireland, about 29 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, slender made. One other calls his name Patrick Hurley, and says he is from Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The other calls his name Samuel Still, and says he is from England, upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. They say they came off in a yawl, in which they crossed Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Worton Point, in the county where they are now confined.

Was also committed to the jail of the same county, on the 31st day of August last, a negro man who calls his name Will, and says he belongs to Mr. John Yeale, of Chester county, province of Pennsylvania; he is a well set fellow, little more than 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his clothing was an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a new felt hat. The master or masters, of the before-mentioned servants and slave, are desired to pay their fees and take them away.

EZEKIEL FORMAN, sheriff.

Annapolis, October 25, 1775.

## TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

**T**AKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for some days by the sentinels and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who are responsible for it. The above seine is well known to most of the fishermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remarkable in being made of very strong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added sometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, so that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

## THREE POUNDS REWARD.

**S**OME evil disposed person on Tuesday night last, broke open the governor's stable in the folly, and let out his gray Italian; which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loss, and that to him.—Any person discovering the perpetrator thereof, so that he may be convicted, shall receive three pounds; and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this sort, will perhaps be attended with disagreeable consequences.

R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 3 feet 3 or 4 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrig, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

**T**O be let for reasonable terms, a good stone dwelling-house, either fit for a private family, or also fitted for a store-house, counters and shelves, and every thing fitted for either private life, or business; the said house is 32 by 24, two pair of stairs, three rooms below stairs and two fire places, two rooms above stairs, as also a good cellar; the above house stands on the great road near Simpson's tavern, from Fredericktown to Annapolis, as also a good stable 14 by 12, good pasture under a good fence. To be let by Thomas Bissett, in Anne-Arundel county, living near William Hobbes, on the great road to Fredericktown.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

**J**AMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, esnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good caftor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expenses, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

THOMAS JONES.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of July last, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, about 3 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 18 months ago, and now in the same place another one growing, on the right side of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is some scars which he said was occasioned by some distemper he had in that part, has had the small pox and a little pitted, a mild fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken; had on and took away with him, an old kental cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of rolls, one pair of old white fustian breeches, one new shirt of rolls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can get him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than what is allowed by law.

All masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.

JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.

**W**ANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good lock-smiths, or other neat filers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gunlocks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and with to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC BARR.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

**S**TRAYED about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, she was lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is supposed she will endeavour to make; she has a white streak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and some white in her face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person that will deliver her in Annapolis.

CLAPHAM.

**T**HE partnership of James Dick and Stewart, being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cord manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

**S**TRAYED from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 10th of August, a dark chestnut horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a strong boney horse, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

Prince George's county, May 14, 1775.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVAL.